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**TUESDAY, July 5th,**

Ever Offered in Richmond.  
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tions.

## PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

SOMETHING ABOUT HER MANY  
GOOD DEEDS.

## DELIGHTS IN HELPING POOR AND NEEDY

Wherever Distress is Most Poignant,  
There the Fair Princess Can Be  
Found, Transforming Misery Into  
Happiness.

One of the many good fairies of the English royal family is appropriately named Princess Christian. Many an agnostic of the British army of unbelievers rises up to call her blessed, and to declare that in this woman's case at least the name of Christian is rightly bestowed. From Land's End to the Shetland Isles the name of Princess Christian is synonymous with good deeds. Following is a description of a visit to the handsome home of the Princess, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, and a recital of some of the charitable acts of the many to be credited to her.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

LONDON, June 28.—The residence of the Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Christian, stands not very far from the famous statue of King George, which is at the end of the Long Walk in Windsor Great Park. Formerly known as the Ranger's Lodge, it was erected in the time of Charles II., and has since been occupied by the relatives of reigning monarchs or by people of celebrity who have held the Rangership. From time to time various additions have been made to the buildings, and it is somewhat extensive, and has a very picturesque appearance, with its walls mantled in ivy and creeper, and its gables and towers of remote periods.

The entrance hall is almost furnished with trophies of sport from different parts of Europe, a tribute to the marksmanship of his Royal Highness Prince Christian. Then there is a vestibule with portraits of the sons and daughters of the household in their childhood's days. In this and an adjoining ante-room is some quaint, antique furniture, having frames with inlay of iron, some very beautiful in design, and several curios in the shape of pipes, flasks, pistols, and other articles all appertaining to the Duke of Cumberland's rangership; nor must I forget the organ often used on Sunday mornings, and formerly in the morning, previous to the erection of the pretty royal church close by.

The boudoir of her Royal Highness, which is quite near, is one of the most charming rooms of the house, and has quite the prettiest outlook. Everything in it is bright, and speaks of the tastes of the occupant—artistic, musical, and literary; the first by the many paintings which are seen on the walls, the musical by the open piano and scattered sheets of music, and the literary by the presence of a large number of modern works on important subjects. Each of these branches the Princess has shown herself thoroughly efficient, although, perhaps, it is only as regards the music and literature that the public has had much opportunity of judging. Her Royal Highness's undoubted talent in music is often manifested to the public, as it is not at all uncommon for her to play for charitable causes, either alone, or with her daughter, the Princess Victoria. Her literary work, too, is well known, as she has written often, and to good purpose; also, she has done much as a translator. A writing-table, crowded with correspondence, speaks eloquently of the immense amount of work the Princess undertakes. Her Royal Highness is connected with so many philanthropic and charitable institutions and societies, and is appealed to so largely by all classes of the community for her presence and co-operation, that it is scarcely possible to gauge the number of letters continually arriving. All are daily answered, and she speaks much for the business capabilities of the Princess that it is quite a usual thing for her to write one letter to a personal friend or acquaintance and at the same time dictate another to her secretary of an entirely different character.

The dining-room has many reminiscences of old times in the shape of wall paintings and antique furniture. On the left-hand there is a massive silver centrepiece, at the summit of it the figure of the late Prince Consort, the base of the finely-wrought pedestal showing the following inscription: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." To Christian Victoria, Albert, Ernest, and Ernest of Schleswig-Holstein, in remembrance of his grandfather, Albert, Prince Consort, from his grandmother and godmother, Victoria R., May 24, 1867.

The library is a snug little room, with a large and varied collection of books, some portraits and water-colors, and a general look of comfort in the easy chairs and lounges. This leads direct into the Princess Christian's sitting-room, where, in the shape of a large, comfortable sofa, and many other things speak of his Royal Highness's love of animal life; in fact, of everything appertaining to outdoor life, the Princess is inordinately fond, and not only does hunting, shooting, etc., take up much of his time, but of cricket and football he is an active patron. The

sitting-rooms of the Princess Victoria and her brothers are up-stairs, as also are suites of rooms which are set apart for visitors.

In the dressing-room of the Princess Christian are many articles of much interest. One, the framed certificate gained by her Royal Highness for proficiency in nursing, forcibly reminds one of a branch of philanthropy which almost owes its existence to her efforts. The name of the Princess Christian is known and honored in many thousands of English homes by reason of the various philanthropic works with which she has been identified, and for years she has been a familiar figure at many of the various functions at which the members of the royal family are in such continual request. Even before her marriage the Princess Helena worked assiduously for the people's welfare, her position as daughter of England's Queen necessitating her public appearance at quite an early age. But with all the objects with which she has associated herself, perhaps none have received such a great amount of time and attention as the Royal British Nurses' which she is well known, her Royal Highness is the president of this body, and it was mainly due to her efforts that a royal charter was granted in 1889, by which fully trained nurses were enrolled in a public register, and the beautiful practice of sending out unqualified persons efficiently checked. I may add that at the present moment successful branches are in existence in many parts of the world. Homes of rest for nurses and other beneficent institutions are also in a flourishing condition, owing to the indefatigable energy of their royal founder, and these are continually visited and helped. The certificate shows that it is not as a novice in the art of nursing that her Royal Highness presides over and visits these various institutions; for she is fully acquainted with every detail of the work, and is not only competent to take charge of a sick-room, but has actually done so.

In Windsor itself there are many interesting places, one of which is the Creche, a place where poor women, who are forced to help in gaining the daily bread for their families, may leave their young children to be fed and cared for at a very nominal charge. Then there are the dinners in the winter for hungry children. At these functions her Royal Highness is often present, working hard in supplying the wants of the youngsters. Often, too, she attends and assists in the "Children's Happy Evenings." For this a number of ladies and gentlemen band themselves, and provide just what the children desire, and the children's delight in the long winter evenings, when outdoor play is denied them.

And still there is time found for visiting the poor in their own homes, not only in Windsor, but in London, and many recent visits help who are lacking the necessities of life. At fair the Princess has made it customary, after performing the opening ceremony, to take charge of a stall for a time, and do a brisk trade for the charity. Her Royal Highness is always ready to lend a hand, and she has been superintending the sales at two stalls, the leading features of which were signed photographs of her Majesty at one stall, and at the other, the whole stock was disposed of very quickly, much disappointment being felt by intending purchasers; but the Princess came to the rescue for the ultimate good of the charity, and, sending a messenger to the children's chattered the Queen for more. A large supply was soon forthcoming, the whole of which were sold.

In the children's country holiday fund the Princess Christian has always been a strong supporter, and in connection with the children sent by the Ragged School Union has taken very practical means to render helpful assistance. Of this I have been able to judge for myself by a recent visit—by permission of her Royal Highness—to a home of which I have the honor to speak. For some considerable time there was a cottage home in the vicinity of Cumberland Lodge to which boys might be sent who were in need of the benefits which country air and good and regular living would afford. This has been established by her Royal Highness as a result, I believe, of an appeal made by Mr. Kirk, secretary of the Ragged School Union, in one of the Windsor papers. The Princess noticed the appeal and immediately took steps for the acquisition of suitable premises. This cottage ultimately proved inadequate for the requirements, and so her Royal Highness made a strong personal appeal for the necessary funds wherewith to put up a substantial building capable of accommodating a few boys.

The new building was opened entirely free from debt in the summer of 1895. It is situated in the hilly and healthy village of Bishopgate, which is in the immediate vicinity of Windsor Great Park. The nearest railway station to it is that of Egham, the home is then reached by a pleasant drive through the country lanes. It is a red-brick building with white dressings, having a villa-like appearance, and is surrounded by its own kitchen gardens, an orchard, and a fine playground for the boys, wherein are erected gymnastic bars incidental to school grounds.

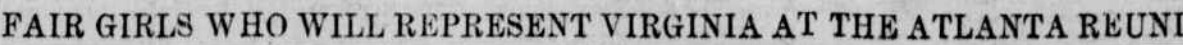
I found a number of cripples in the home at the time of my visit—early in the new year—for the Princess had, from the erection of the new building, been strongly desirous of keeping it open all the year 'round. Of course, boys are only sent during the summer months—that is, from the beginning of May to the end of October—for the fortnight's holiday; but there are so many crippled and sickly children in London to whom a stay of three or four weeks here means so much, that there is never any lack of occupants for the winter term. The choice of boys rests with the Ragged School Union, but the Princess is responsible for the home and its maintenance. There is, of course, a resident manager, and his office is in the



Miss Maud C. Woods,  
7th District.



Miss Katy M. Robertson,  
9th District.



Miss Sallie E. Dunnington,  
4th District.

## FAIR GIRLS WHO WILL REPRESENT VIRGINIA AT THE ATLANTA REUNION

## IT WILL BE HISTORIC.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED IN  
THE APPROACHING REUNION.

## SPONSORS FOR THE OLD DOMINION.

Arrangements Mapped Out—The Part  
the Sons of Veterans Will Play—  
Preparations for the Reception of  
Visitors in the Gate City.

The July reunion of the veterans of the Confederacy at Atlanta will be historic. It will stand as a monument, marking the end of the first generation that has run its course since the close of the civil war. Beginning on the 20th instant, and lasting for three days, it will cover the anniversaries of some of the most notable battles of the Gate City's famous siege, and it will also include the anniversary of the South's first important victory over the Federal army at First Manassas.

Atlanta is determined to make this milestone in the history of the South as prominent and conspicuous as possible. Every town and county in the State of Georgia is getting ready to take a hand in the forthcoming celebration, and no one doubts that the old-fashioned hospitality of Georgia will be equal to the emergency.

The great reunion will be conducted with all the accessories of military and civil pomp. There will be miles of gay bunting and banners; martial music will thrill the vibrant air; cannon will boom, and bells will ring, and the survivors of that Spartan band, which was the very all the inspiration that comes from the bright eyes of fair women and the applause of brave men.

## GENERAL MOORMAN TO VETERANS.

General George Moorman has issued the following letter containing information about the reunion:

"General John B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, respectfully requests the press, both daily and weekly, of the whole country, to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publishing the date the reunion is to take place at Atlanta, Ga., on July 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1896. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, respectively, by publication of this letter with editorial notice. The dates of July 20th, 21st, and 22nd are the anniversaries of the battles of Peachtree Creek, Manassas, and Atlanta, respectively.

"The war will in no wise interfere with the objects, purposes, and plans of the reunion, as the aims and aspirations of the United Confederate Veterans are, as stated in the Constitution, strictly 'political, literary, historical, and benevolent,' and must continue as long as we can aid our living heroes and protect and perpetuate the fame of 'Our Dead.'

"It is the universal wish that it proceed as usual, and unbounded enthusiasm is manifested all over the South, and it will be the largest and most important United Confederate Veterans reunion ever held. The Atlanta Reunion Committee, under the leadership of its chairman, the chivalrous General Clement A. Evans, is a guarantee that everything will be done for the comfort and convenience of the old veterans and all visitors which is in the power of man. It is a splendid body of very able and distinguished comrades, who are fully alive to the magnitude of the work entrusted to them in entertaining and caring for their old comrades, and it will be their pride to make it the most memorable reunion ever recorded.

and the citizens of Atlanta are as glow with enthusiasm and patriotism at the prospect of dispensing their far-famed hospitality to the surviving heroes of the Lost Cause.

"Business of the greatest importance to the survivors of the southern army will demand careful consideration during the session of the eighth annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., and special attention is called to the fact that the following great reunion will be held at the same time—to wit: Of the survivors of the Confederate navy, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, surviving Confederate surgeons, Confederate chaplains, by Rev. J. P. McIntosh, Kell, Atlanta, Ga.; in regard to the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, by Comrade W. W. Davies, commander of the Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga.; or Commander-in-Chief Robert A. Smythe, Charleston, S. C.; in regard to Confederate surgeons, by Dr. K. C. Dineen, Atlanta, Ga.; or Dr. C. H. Tebbaut, surgeon-general, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La. in regard to Confederate chaplains, by Rev. J. P. Cleveland, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; or Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, chaplain-general, United Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va.; in regard to the Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. C. Heisen, Atlanta, Ga.; or Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, president, Dallas, Tex. It is hoped that there will be immense numbers of the sons and daughters, and of the old army chaplains and surgeons, and all of the survivors of the navy present. All are cordially invited, and indications point to a tremendous attendance.

"All ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors everywhere are urged to form local associations and send application to these headquarters for papers to organize camps immediately, so as to be in time to participate in the great reunion at Atlanta, and thus unite with their comrades in carrying out the laudable and philanthropic objects of the organization, as only veterans who belong to organized United Confederate Veterans' camps can participate in the business meeting at Atlanta.

"Total number of camps now admitted, 1,137, with applications in for about 150 more. Following is the number of camps by States:

"Northeast Texas sub-division, 8; West Texas sub-division, 2; Southeast Texas sub-division, 3; Southwest Texas sub-division, 13; Total Texas, 23. South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 190; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 76; Arkansas, 14; Tennessee, 9; Missouri, 67; Louisiana, 51; Kentucky, 6; North Carolina, 2; Indian Territory, 19; Oklahoma Territory, 17; Maryland, 12; New Mexico, 3; Illinois, 2; Montana, 2; California, 2; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Indiana, 1.

"Very respectfully,

"GEORGE MOORMAN,  
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff."

## THE PART OF THE SONS.

The United Sons of Veterans will hold three meetings, at which the adoption of a new constitution and official badge will be under discussion. Each camp will have a voting power and representation according to the membership upon which the prorata has been paid. Each camp is expected to appoint a sponsor, and the local arrangements include a reception to these sponsors, a reception to the Sons tendered by the John B. Gordon and Jefferson Davis camps, of Atlanta, and a brilliant reception given by the Veterans' Association, in which all sponsors and Sons of Confederate Veterans will take part. On July 23d will occur the grand

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## FIXTURES FOR SALE—STORE FOR RENT.

parade, in which the various camps of Sons of Veterans will be assigned a prominent position. Each camp will march in line, an honor guard and commanded by its commandant.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF VIRGINIA.

Among the galaxy of beautiful young women sponsors, who will make brilliant the social side of the reunion, Virginia will have twelve representatives. The names, sketches, and pictures of many of these have already been given in the Dispatch, and the list grows steadily to completion; it only remains, indeed, for appointments to be made from the Second and Eighth districts, and the list will be complete. As at present constituted, it is as follows: Sponsor for the State, Miss Mattie E. Watson, of Petersburg; maid of honor for the State at large, Miss Elizabeth Pickett, of Norfolk; maids of honor from the districts: First District, Miss Leah M. Sears, of Mathews Courthouse; Third District, Miss Lena Hancock, Richmond, Va.; Fourth District, Miss Sallie E. Dunnington, Farmville, Va.; Fifth District, Miss Mattie Pearson, Clarksville, Va.; Sixth District, Miss Lucile Watkins, Lynchburg, Va.; Seventh District, Miss Maud Coleman Woods, Charlottesville, Va.; Ninth District, Miss Katy Markham Robertson, Madison, Va.; Tenth District, Miss Virginia Fishburne, Waynesboro', Va.

## TO REPRESENT THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Miss Kate Markham Robertson, of "The Meadows," who is to represent the Ninth District of Virginia at the reunion, is daughter of Captain Francis S. Robertson. Her mother, who was Miss Wheeler, of Washington, is considered one of the most beautiful and accomplished women who ever came into the State. Captain Robertson first went into the Confederate service as a member of one of the companies of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, who participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry in the spring of 1861. He afterwards was made first Lieutenant of Company I, Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment, at Abingdon, and served with that command in the West Virginia campaign, under General Robert E. Lee. Like many others, he was prostrated by camp fever, and was carried out in the retreat on a stretcher through the rain, mud, and misery of that campaign by his comrades. He was afterwards discharged from the army by the Richmond Board of Medical Examiners, and had passports to go by blockade runners to Europe, by General Randolph, then Secretary of War. General J. E. B. Stuart in the mean time conferred him a position as second lieutenant of engineers on his staff, and he promptly accepted the same, and served with him until the death of his commander. He and other of General Stuart's staff were then distributed among the staffs of his cavalry. Captain Robertson was in the arrangement assigned to him, and served with him in the division of cavalry until the surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Robertson's grandfather, Governor Wyndham Robertson, was for many years in the Legislature, and succeeded from the City of Richmond, and succeeded Governor Tazewell as Governor of Virginia upon his resignation in 1835. He held many positions of trust in the State, and was a colonel of a regiment of Richmond, who formed a home guard for Richmond during the war between the States. Mrs. Robertson is eighth in descent from Pocahontas, and it is particularly appropriate that she should represent Virginia as a soldier's daughter, because, in all the struggles since the landing of the English in America, but her Indian ancestors even antedated them in their possession of Virginia soil. She is a young lady of rare beauty and sweetness of disposition, and possesses that delightful pliancy which makes the Virginia girl the most charming in the world.

## A REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERN GIRL.

Miss Maud Coleman Woods, who is to represent the Seventh District, is a southern beauty. Her grace, charm, and distinctive talents make her no unworthy representative of the beauty and accomplishments of the girls of the Old Dominion. She is the daughter of General Michael Woods, who commands one of the brigades of the Virginia Division of the United Confederate Veterans. She was educated at the Virginia Female Institute under the guidance and tuition of Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, wife of the brilliant cavalry leader. The institute awarded but one gold medal, and that was taken by Miss Woods for excellence in music. In which she is supposed to excel. She is an enthusiastic daughter of the Confederacy.

## FROM SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

Miss Sallie E. Dunnington, of Farmville, Va., sponsor from the Fourth District, is the eldest daughter of W. G. Dunnington, and one of the most accomplished young ladies of Southwest Virginia. She was educated at the Davis Female College, of Petersburg, Va., and in Europe. She is a granddaughter of Captain John H. Knight, and niece of Captain John T. Knight, United States Army, who was on duty in this city until relieved by Lieutenant Croton.

She is of the blonde type, that makes the combination of golden-brown hair, gray eyes, and an exquisite complexion a subject of delight to the painter and poet.

## Selecting Soldiers by the Pound.

(Charleston News and Courier.) A circular of information has been printed by Adjutant-General Corbin, showing the enlistments made for the line of the army during the month of May. The total enlistments were 5,562, and the enlistments for general recruiting service numbering 4,307, and the enlistments for special recruiting service numbering 4,323. The enlistments in cities were 7,79 and the enlistments at military posts and in the field were 1,79. In a list of twenty nine recruiting stations in cities some very interesting facts are stated, which show how difficult it is to maintain the high standard required in the army. At these stations there were 17,811 applicants for enlistment, and of the number of applicants 14,415 were rejected. In Boston, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis only one out of five applicants was accepted. In St. Louis the proportion was one out of four, in New York one out of seven, in

Philadelphia one out of twelve, and in Chicago one out of thirteen.

Only 10 per cent. of those who applied for service in the army could pass the severe physical tests applied by the government. This accounts for the splendid physique of the regular army, and for the difficulty that has been experienced in this and other States in promptly filling the quotas required for the volunteer army. We believe that the government has wasted a great deal of the best fighting material in South Carolina by the unnecessary physical tests to which the volunteers have been subjected. There have been volunteers enough to fill the quota from this State two or three times over, but they have been turned down by the examining surgeons under the regulations, until it has been found difficult to fill the companies even to the minimum standard. It is true, we believe, that the life insurance companies, which are very careful in their examinations, would not have rejected one fourth of the number of those who have been rejected by the military officers. The government should change its rules, unless it intends to lose many of the best soldiers that could be obtained for the present struggle with Spain. The Norfolk Landmark makes the following pertinent observations upon the subject: "If a man can stand fatigue and has plenty of strength to manage his rifle, it makes very little difference in these modern days whether he measures up to a certain height or tips the beam at a certain point or not. Size has nothing whatever to do with his ability to wreak damage upon an enemy. It was no more ridiculous for Frederick William I. of Prussia to recruit a regiment of giants than the eldorado century than it is for enlightened nations at the end of the nineteenth century to make mere size a qualification for military service. The times when sweep of sword arm and might of their were of advantage in war are no more. A wiry dwarf with a steady hand and a sharp eye is necessarily of much more value as a soldier than a Samson who cannot shoot. The government is turning away many a good soldier by adhering too rigidly to tape-line regulations." Napoleon was a fairly good fighter; but he could not get a corporal's place in the United States army.

Many of the most gallant soldiers on both sides in our late trouble in this country were not up to the present physical standard. There are over three hundred pounds of General Sherman and only about one hundred pounds of Joe Wheeler, but the chances are that the little fellow will do as much actual work and do it with more comfort and as much success as the giant; and we venture to say that a regiment of tough and wiry fellows that from North Carolina would have gone through the brush at La Quana with greater ease and less loss of life than the splendid soldiers who followed Roosevelt in his glorious charge. In view of what the U. S. military have accomplished under fire in all our wars, it is not fair that they should be crowded out of the country's service now because they do not come up to an arbitrary standard in height and weight. It is not a true test to select soldiers by the pound.

## Plaint of the Scribbler.

(Fall-Mail Gazette.)

How can I concentrate my mind  
On Russia's moves, on Dewey's battles,  
While you, to lighter things inclined,  
Assault my ears with bells and rattles?

How can I fulminate decrees  
For statesmen, kings, and queens to follow,  
While you come plucking at my knees  
With sticky sweets for me to swallow?

Of when your dresses longer grow,  
And when you send for books from Mudie,  
You'll learn a leader does not go  
Concurrently with Punch and Judy.

But now I'll pack my books away,  
I've done with maps, and ships, and fighting;  
Come, little maiden, let us play,  
And quite forget my stropic writing.

The number of churches in Chicago has grown from 157 in 1870 to 625.

## THE DISPATCH

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